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The Evening Herald

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914.

THE EVENING HERALD
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40,000 LIE IN SINGLE GRAVE IN POLAND PRIEST SAYS

Trench Four Miles Long Receives Austrian Bodies Three Deep, Fruit of a Single Day of Slaughter.

LONDON NO LONGER LOOKS FOR LET UP

Comparative Quiet on Belgian Field Looked Upon as Merely Preparatory to Fresh German Assault.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 17 (8 a.m.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant quotes a letter from a Galician priest, stating that 40,000 Austrians have been buried in one day in a grave six and one-half feet wide and a little more than four miles long. The bodies, the letter says, were laid in three layers. These men were killed, it is said, during a battle lasting only a few hours.

London, Nov. 17 (11:49 a.m.)—Germany's remarkable persistent offensive in Flanders except Flanders and stability after her hard defense along her eastern frontier, were issues, the outcome of which still was undecided today in the great European war.

In Flanders, the allied line remains to yield, while in the east, the Russians continue to push forward. The outside line in France seems for the time being forgotten and the actions there probably will continue to be of a mobile nature until the allies in Flanders prove conclusively that they cannot be battered in or until the Germans prove that they can.

A month of static fighting entailed losses, the extent of which perhaps never will be fully known, has not convinced German leaders that the French coast towns are unassimilable; while snow, rain, wind and cold have tried the troops severely.

How valiantly the Germans have been meeting death in what to date has been a hopeless task is recognized by the British army's official eye witness at the front, Colonel Swinton, who, describing the recent fighting around Ypres, said:

Their dogged perseverance claims our whole-hearted admiration."

This tribute was not qualified, as heretofore, by the query whether discipline or sheer bravery prompted the men so to die, for the troops referred to were the guard corps, the pick of the German army, which has, according to Colonel Swinton, "retained the contempt for death," which it showed in the Franco-Prussian war.

Reporters that Cracow was in flames after a Russian onslaught; the papalities of both East Prussia and Silesia was being and that the Serians had been driven farther into their own country by the Austrians, figured in the dispatches received in London today from the east, and though what finally happened at Cracow is not known here, the trend of the news would seem to indicate that the Germans and the Austrians are, for the moment, the bottom.

Berlin is interpreting the retreat of the German forces from Warsaw as a strategic masterpiece, much the same as the allied government hailed General Joffre's retirement in the early stages of the German invasion of France, but the German people, according to travelers reaching here, are expressing widespread chagrin at the retreat.

It will be recalled that similar optimism was voiced when the French and English armies continued to fall back. That this was strategically a proper move subsequently was proved, and according to those who recently have been at the German capital, the German army in the east most similarly justify its action if its retreat from Warsaw is not to go down in history as a defeat.

ARTILLERY ALONE REMAINS ACTIVE IN THE WEST

Paris, Nov. 17 (12:49 p.m.)—There was given out in Paris this afternoon the following official communication:

"From Nieport to Dixmude and in the region of Ypres the cannonad-

Today's War Summary

Storms and floods, the enormous loss of life and the strain of incessant fighting have taxed to the limit of human endurance the opposing forces which are facing each other in the death struggle in Belgium and northern France. Another hill has come in the great battle, which presumably is but the prelude to one more desperate effort. Today's reports from the front indicate that assaults by infantry and cavalry have been abandoned for the moment, except for minor engagements, and that only the artillery is continuing operations with vigor undiminished.

Meanwhile the fighting continues on many other fields. The Russian invasion of Turkish territory from the Caucasus has been halted. The great campaign of the Russians against the Austro-German armies proceeds with varying fortunes in different localities, with chief interest now centering on the new German offensive movement against the Russian center.

In Serbia the Austrian advance is being carried on, according to Vienna reports, with further success.

Accounts of the fighting in Belgium, official and otherwise, dwell upon the frightful hardships which the men in the water-soaked trenches are called upon to endure, and the great loss of life. Regarding this latter phase, official reports have little to say and although private accounts of the extent of the slaughter must be accepted with reserve, it is evident that both the Germans and their foes have suffered greatly.

One such report comes from a British correspondent, who estimates the German casualties in the last four days at \$100,000.

If similar reports from the east are to be credited, the slaughter in that territory is no less terrible. A letter written by a Galician priest describes a "grave more than four miles long. In it, says the letter, 40,000 Austrians, the dead from one day's fighting, were buried.

The most that is being accomplished in the west by this sort of warfare as the less British communications indicate, is that the allies have been able to hold their lines in the main, with here and there small retirements before the German assault. The British losses, it is acknowledged, are very heavy. An official narrative of the fighting given out in London today pays an unreserved tribute to the bravery of the Germans.

The French official communication today, after impressing the violent character of the cannonading now in progress, mentions a few localities in Belgium and along the Aisne where German infantry attacks were made. These attacks, it is said, were repulsed.

The fighting along the eastern boundary of Germany is of a different character. There is nothing there to correspond with the endless lines of trenches which stretch across France. Troops are more mobile and the main line is shifting constantly.

In France an advance of a few yards is worthy of mention.

In Galicia, Russian Poland and East Prussia, they measure movements by scores of miles.

Little news of an official character was received from the Russian fields of battle.

Private advices from Petrograd, however, despite the German claims to success in Russian Poland, assert that the German offensive movement has failed. The Russian squadron is said to have left Helsingfors, Finland, with the supposed intention of engaging the German Baltic fleet.

Russia admits the truth of recent Turkish statements that the invaders from the north had been driven back. The Russian advance guard, it is announced officially, has been forced to halt its march of Ereum, the Turkish town near the eastern end of the Black sea.

British claims to victory in fighting with Turks at Erum, a town on the Persian gulf, are dispute at Constantinople, where it is officially announced that the English were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men.

The latest Austrian announcement concerning the fighting in Serbia is that the advance on Serbian territory is being continued with success and that 8,000 prisoners were taken in one bat-

tle.

General Christian De Wet, one of the rebel leaders in British South Africa, is reported to have been wounded in the head. His followers, it is said, lack arms and are dispirited.

ing has been resumed with greater violence than in the preceding days. On the canal to the south of Lake Tanganyika, which have been sent to make a supreme effort to capture Ypres, since that task had proved too heavy for the infantry.

"As the attackers surged forward they were met by our frontal fire and since they were moving diagonally across part of our front they were also attacked by the flank by artillery.

DESCRIBES TEN DAYS KILLING BEFORE YPRES

Col. Swinton, British Official Observer Brings His Narrative of Battle in Belgium Up to November 13th.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO GERMAN BRAVERY

Terrible Losses He Says, Fail to Daunt Kaiser's Troops Whose Offensive Goes on Steadily.

London, Nov. 17 (11:49 a.m.)—Colonel E. D. Swinton, the official observer at the British headquarters gives today a further chapter in his narrative of operations at the front, bringing up his account to November 13. His latest report describes the fierce attack of the Prussian guards on the British lines in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Colonel Swinton's report, issued through the official press bureau follows:

"The diminution in the force of the German rush to the west has not lasted long. The section of the front to the north of our forces was the first to meet the resistance of violence in the shape of an attack in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Bixmude.

"Our own came next. After eight days of comparative relaxation, we were under constant pressure from Tuesday, November 13, to Tuesday, the tenth. The next day saw a repetition of the attempt of the Germans to break through our lines to the French.

"In spite of immense losses suffered by the enemy during the attack against Ypres, the cessation of their more violent efforts on October 29, only signified the temporary relinquishment of the main offensive until fresh troops had been massed to carry what was proving to be a costly and difficult operation. Meantime the interval was employed in endeavoring to wear out the allies by repeated local attacks and to shatter them by prolonged bombardment. By the eleventh, therefore, it seemed that they considered they had attained both objectives, for on that day they commenced the desperate battle for the possession of Ypres and its neighborhood.

"Though the struggle has not yet come to an end, this much can be said. The Germans have gained some ground, but they have not captured Ypres.

"In repulsing the enemy so far, we have suffered heavy casualties, but losses of this fierce and prolonged nature cannot be lost easily to hold sides.

"We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have foiled the enemy in what appears to be at present the enemy's main object in the western theatre of operations and have inflicted immensely greater losses on him than those we have suffered ourselves.

"Tuesday, November 13, was uneventful. For instance, beyond our left flank the enemy was advanced in force against the French and were repelled. Directly on our left, however, along the greater part of the front, shelling was less severe, and no infantry attacks took place.

"To the southwest of Ypres, the enemy kept up a very heavy bombardment against our line and that of the French. On our left the situation remained unchanged, both sides contenting themselves with bombarding, in our rear, the Germans retained their hold on the small amount of ground which they had gained, but in doing so incurred a heavy loss from our artillery and machine gun fire.

"Wednesday, the eleventh, was a day of desperate fighting. As day broke, the Germans opened fire on our trenches to the north and south of the road from Menin to Ypres. This probably was the most furious artillery fire which they have yet employed against us. A few hours later they followed this by an assault in force.

This attack was carried out by the first and fourth brigades of the guard corps, which have been sent to make a supreme effort to capture Ypres, since that task had proved too heavy for the infantry.

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